mens, kept in a glass vivarium with wet, pebbly bottom and rock-shelter, have remained active throughout the winter, feeding freely, and molting, on the average, every ten days. The cast-off skins are very delicate, usually in the shape of a slimy ball. During the day the salamanders remain under the rock-shelter, but at night they prowl about with considerable agility.

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NOTES ON VIRGINIA HERPETOLOGY.

On November 25-28 I collected at Midway, Nelson Co., Va. (see COPEIA 18), and offer the following notes on late activity and additions to the previous list. The day temperature was exceptionally warm for the season, though it was below freezing every night.

Sceloporus undulatus (Latreille). One on a fence, November 27.

Acris gryllus crepitans (Baird). One in a swamp, November 28.

Rana clamata Daudin. One in a spring, November 26.

Desmognathus fusca (Raf.). 16 adults and 17 larvae.

Plethodon erythronotus (Green). 4 adults and 1 young.

Spelerpes bislineatus (Green). 4 adults and 2 larvae.

Spelerpes ruber (Daudin). 2 first year and 2 second year larvae.

Gyrinophilus porphyriticus (Green). One adult female. This was quite a surprise to me as the fauna is Carolinian and the altitude is 500 feet. This, so far as I can find out, is the second Virginian record

for this species, the other one was collected by Baird and is in the National Museum. The locality given as the "upper James River."

Notopthalmus viridescens (Raf.). 5 adult males.

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NOTE ON AMBLYSTOMA OPACUM, GRAV.

On September 25, 1913, the writer, with Mr. John Toomey, of the Reptile House Staff at Bronx Park, went to Silver Lake, near White Plains, N. Y., to collect Insects and Amphibia. The weather had been warm and dry for some time and all the pools in the woods were completely dried up. In about the center of one of these dried up pools Mr. Toomey, having lifted one of the many large slabs of bark partially buried among dead leaves, discovered an adult marbled Salamander, *Amblystoma opacum*, coiled around a quantity of gelatinous balls. Upon examination by the writer these were found to be eggs containing living embryos. The eggs were lying in a slight depression, the debris under the slab of bark being fairly damp. On searching further, another female with eggs was discovered, under similar conditions.

The eggs were about 3/16 of an inch in diameter, and not connected with one another in any way. They were covered with small particles of soil and desiccated leaves which adhered to the sticky gelatinous envelope. The eggs were kept in some of the debris in which they were found. On September 27, one batch was placed in a shallow pan of water, where they hatched on September 28.

The larvae were ⅝ of an inch in length, very slender and delicate, translucent and pale gray in color. The gills were very long and the delicate front